THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

COTTON.

THIRTY BALES of COTTON, of a superior quality, for Sale by the Bale, on reasonable terms. Apply either to Mr. William Lane, or to the subscriber at Mr. Carr's Tavern.

EXUM JOHNSON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 319 acres, situate on the great road from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, about 15 miles from the former place. On the premises are a large, well finished three story Stone House, a Log House with a shingled roof, a large double barn, several other convenient buildings, and a pump at the door. There is about one hundred acres of cleared land, and nearly twenty acres of good meadow, a large apple orchard, together with a number of other fruit trees. The situation of this place for either tavern or store is equal to any in the country. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscribers or either of them, who have been lawfully appointed guardians to Michael Hellman.

GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN GILL.

Allegheny County, August 12, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,
At the corner of Front and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about the 1st of April last, an apprentice to the Mason trade, by the name of *JOHN WINES*, about five feet ten inches high; had on when he went away, a striped cotton short coat, buckskin overalls, and swansdown jacket. Whoever takes up said runaway shall have the above reward but no charges.

AUDLEY M'FARLAND.

August 12, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE,*
At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.
7th July, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ephraim Jones, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective dues in one month from this date, to *Thomas Jones* or *James Jones*, two of the executors; and all persons having demands against the estate aforesaid, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement.

Presley Nevill,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Thomas Jones,
James Jones, } Executors.

August 3, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

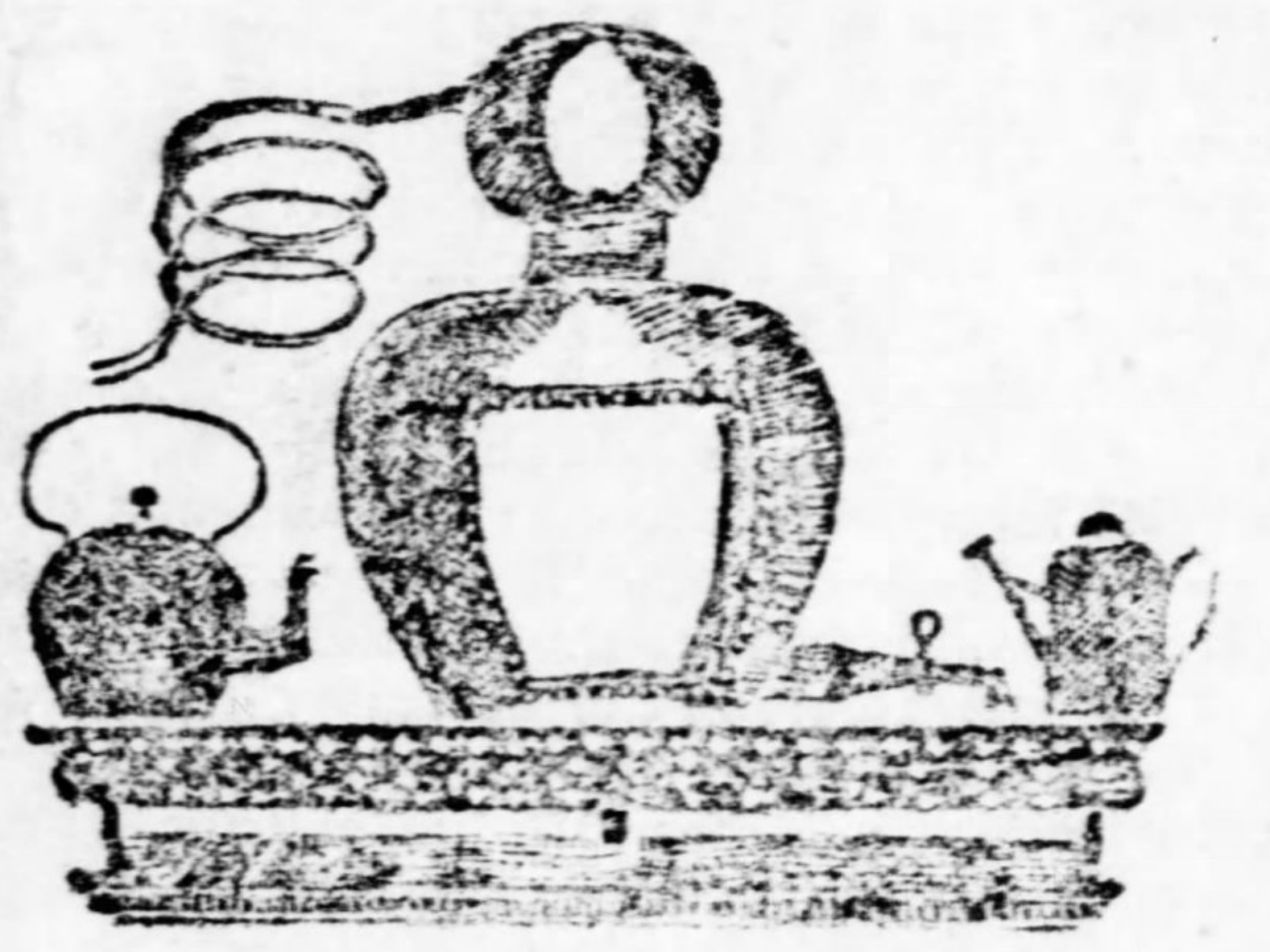
Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

From the Oracle of Dauphin.

Sketches of the character of the late Gen.

HAMILTON.

Mr. Editor,

The following sketches was drawn up without any personal acquaintance with the subject of them. The great outlines of public characters are frequently as stongly marked in the history of their contemporaries, their official acts, professional pursuits, and a few instances of private conduct or confidential friendships, as in any other way. From these, and from private individuals, was the information necessary for the essay derived. There are thousands of living witnesses perhaps who would be willing to declare, that nothing here is distorted or exaggerated.

If you think it of any account, you are at liberty to make use of it. It will be found to contain nothing more in substance than is already before the public.

THE influence which party zeal has in society, and the extent to which political prejudices carry men, are perfectly astonishing.—Mankind are naturally so much averse from enquiry, and so well satisfied with only a superficial view of things, that the first charge of improper conduct of any kind against a political man, roundly asserted, though supported with very insufficient testimony, is apt to make an impression upon the credulous or the suspicious, which is not easily removed:—Hence it happens, that the characters of leading political men are frequently obscured and misrepresented, throughout life; their zeal is accounted the offspring of vanity, and their services the offspring of ambition. But this, however, in the present constituton of human affairs, is not so unaccountable, as the adoption of that monstrous practice of cherishing party enmities, until they become consecrated and permanent, and far outlive the lives of the objects of them. Even the awful sanctity of the dead is assailed by the cruel scourge of party rancor. But to this, the case of Hamilton affords, in some respects, an honorable exception;—to the lasting honor of such of his political opponents as did justice to his character, but to the eternal disgrace of others, who persecuted when the object of it had ceased to live, and who attempted to rob him, who had left nothing to be robbed of—*save his fame.*

The virtues of some men are so imposing, that it is difficult to attack them with hopes of success. But if the attempt should succeed for a time, when death comes, it will cut down those rampant enmities that mark political character, or cluster around the malignant heart; they may sprout afresh, but they will have no verdure—no bloom;—for the sun of his fame, that was only under a passing cloud, will shine forth quickly, dry up their sap, wither their leaves, and blast them to the very roots.

Where there are talents so stupendous and diversified, qualities so singular, and virtues so rare, as those which unquestionably met in the person of Alexander Hamilton, it is no easy task to paint them in their true colors, and ascribe to all their respective merits. To whatsoever he applied himself, though requiring different qualifications and different habits of life, he was transcendantly great.—Does his country call him into the embattled field?—His youthful ardor, consummate bravery, his penetration, patience and foresight, endear him to the chief, and the youth becomes the companion and adviser of the sage. Is he called into the legislative counsels of his country?—Hoary statesmen listen in silent admiration to the fascinations of his eloquence. His irradiating mind pours streams of light upon the abstruce subject of legislation: difficulties are obviated, obstacles surmounted—doubts vanish, and the light of conviction rushes on the mind. Does his active spirit pervade a sinking treasury as a financier?—Credit awakes from its slumber, money is created, and all the calls of government completely satisfied—Does his elegant pen expound our constitution and laws, and recommend to his fellow citizens their adoption and support? Conviction follows it. Does he appear as counsel at the bar? Hushed is every murmur, silent is every tongue, big with expectation is every heart.—He rises! the light of reason begins to dawn—He speaks! she pours meridian day full upon the sight. Judges lean from the bench to catch every accent. Jurors and auditors lost in delight and transport, can only hear, assent, and wonder. But if there could be any reasonable doubt of the amazing powers of his mind, he has left an evidence of them in his writings, which must convince the sceptical, and silence the envious. They are monuments of genius, which will last so long as an elegant style, finished eloquence, masterly conceptions, and profound reasoning are admired and cherished among men.

As to his virtues, some of them were of the most shining and exalted kind that ever added lustre to any man. His sterling integrity was almost proverbial. The speculations which the world thought justifiable, and which were fully in his power when in public life, he touched, he handled not. Clothed he came into the public service, and naked he went away. Oh Hamilton! integrity was thy wealth—thy possessions were truth and honor; and in these thou wert rich, rich. His exquisite sensibility, particularly in official trusts, and pecuniary affairs, led him to adopt almost romantic ideas of justice, and to neglect the usual means of acquiring wealth. Etna's flames could not glow with more fervor than his bosom, at the slightest murmur of its own disapprobation. The fire of his soul would have consumed him, on his first departure from the dictates of justice.

In the glowing bustle of the camp, his glories took their rise. It was there he cherished his native magnanimity. It was there his rising enthusiasm was blown into a flame. It was there he encreased that distinguished nobleness of nature, so peculiarly his own. It was there his frankness, candor, his strict adherence to truth and unbounded openness of temper received vast accessions, and which shone in after life with so much brilliancy.—It was there he was made acquainted with the inexhaustable store of his own understanding. Finally, it was there he acquired that sharpened sense of honor that outrivalled Greek or Roman fame. The canting phrases of the world have attached to the word *honor*, something of a trifling punctilious nature; but this is an error. For honor is but another name for virtue. But not that too common virtue, which consists in a mere formal and mechanical abstinence from vice. No, 'tis the refinement of virtue; 'tis the very keen edge of justice; 'tis that instinctive sense of it, which would blush as much for a blot deliberately made, as for a total erasure. Brave and stedfast as Caesar's self, Hamilton's purpose was immoveable. Nothing could allure him from the path of justice—nothing corrupt, nothing appal him. Though humility and respectful deference to others, were characteristic of him, yet it was an unalterable disposition of his nature, and perhaps a fault, that his resolves were unchangeable. He saw truth in a moment, and followed it through the turbulence of faction, the phrenzy of power, and the tumults of party zeal; though the world had rocked like a cradle under his feet, the purpose of his mind would have been unmoved.

With such dispositions and such habits he could not but be generous in the most exalted sense of the word; and to this matchless disposition he added suavity of temper, and an exalted benevolence. His great candor exposed him to disagreeable occurrences; from his friends he concealed nothing, from the world very little. His views and his sentiments were known to all.

His vices were as few as any man's but like his virtues, they were known to the world.—Like all men of great talents, he had strong passions; and it is by no means the prerogative of genious to keep those passions under the control of reason. When they are absent, reason blusters and speaks aloud; but when present, her voice becomes inarticulate, and dies away. How fortunate are thousands (in a temporal view,) in the concealment of their vices. No man is without some vices; and there is no one, perhaps, that does not endeavor to conceal what he has, or who has not more than the world sees or can know. What vast numbers of bloodless beings are there, who drive the dull plodding round of rigid formality! They proceed by a kind of involuntary motion; and commit infinitely more sin, by priding themselves upon their miserable frigid virtues, by cherishing malignity, or harboring uncharitable feelings against others, than the man of open temper and manly feelings, who sometimes wildly drives without the space of virtue's circus.

No man has written a more handsome eulogium on General Hamilton, than Dr. Mason. The description he gives of his character, with which he was intimately acquainted, is highly eloquent and beautiful. It is such a picture as one great man, of a liberal mind, ought to draw of another. Speaking of the principal misfortune, (in a moral view) of Hamilton's life, and of the slanderous charge of peculation, he says, "The virtues saw with regret that he stooped to repel it; and with anguish, that in regard to private abberration, his defence contained a disclosure, of which they admired the ingenuousness, but deplored the occasion, while they wept over a spot in a blaze of excellence." Happy the man that has such an eulogist!

In forming an opinion of Hamilton's character, Americans should bear in mind, that he never flattered, never deceived them. They should bear in mind, that in a republic, he only "is a dangerous man," who to talents adds insidious low cunning, and who walks forth shrouded in darkness and treason but hidden under the specious guise of popularity—that from the open, generous, brave, and honorable man, they have nothing to fear. They should remember, and with pride too, Hamilton's determined hostility to every thing that tended to a dissolution or dismemberment of the union.—That "in every shape it encountered his reprobation, as unworthy of a statesman, as fatal to America, and desireable to the *desperate alone*. May we not infer from *this* and *subsequent events* to the westward, a principal inducement for *dispatching* him? Americans ought in gratitude to remember that he served them faithfully, when he might have served himself; and became poor in their service.—If his speculative opinions were erroneous, they were never concealed from his countrymen; but were sincerely maintained, and openly acknowledged.

Nothing can give us a higher opinion of the penetration of Washington, than the early and exalted opinion he had of the integrity and talents of Hamilton. This confidence remained unshaken to the last. Through all the mutations of party, amidst obloquy, reproach, persecution, it was never changed, never relinquished.

The closing scene of Hamilton's life, presents subjects of regret, as well as admiration. The part he took in that melancholy transaction that terminated so adversely for himself and his country, though not to be justified in every view, should by no means tarnish his fame, or lessen him in the eyes of the world. On the contrary, a careful review of the character of the man, and of all the circumstances of the case, will furnish ample scope for our admiration of his generous heart, and nobleness of soul. On considering the distinguished qualities of the man and the sad history of this adverse event; on reading his tenderness, his affections, his griefs, and his children, "my heart melts into liquid, and I could pour it out like water." It must be remembered in his justification, that his youthful mind was fired with all the anticipated grandeur of military glory. The image was early impressed on his imagination, and he cherished it, by a constant recurrence to the ancient authors. The heroes of antiquity were forever in his view; and the sublime spectacles of Greek and Roman greatness, gave stability to his resolves, and inspiration to his soul. Whilst expanding his mind with the learning of the ancients, their heroes, their senators, their brave, their honorable, and their wise men, pass in majestic review before him.—They are his patterns. Admirable pupil! thou hast outstripped thy proudest masters.—With such masters, such dispositions and habits, added to the prejudices of the age, 'tis no wonder, that in this particular, he should err; since the charge of disingenuousness or injustice would have been the inevitable consequence of a different course.

Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!——

It is difficult to find a parallel to his charcter. Ancient times do not afford one. You may find eminent statesmen, celebrated orators, and great military men; but no one instance, where the talents for these very different pursuits of life met in the same degree of perfection, in the same person. Aristides and Epaminondas, are, perhaps, the most shining characters of all antiquity. Hamilton had the stern justice of the one, and the heroism of the other; and more than the talents of both. He will be ranked with Washington; who was perhaps inferior in brilliant talents, but greater in prudence, and length of services to his country.

May thy name, Oh Hamilton! sparkle with increasing lustre on the historic page; and be wafted gently down the stream of time, increasing in majesty with the distance, until it be deposited in the *temple of worthies* among the *wonderful of* all ages.

FABRICIUS.

Harrisburgh, July 13, 1807.

LONDON, *June* 20.

We have received through a private channel, intelligence, on which we place the most perfect reliance, from the French Head-quarters, of as late a date as the 3d inst. at that time no action had been fought but from the movements which had taken place, is was supposed that a general battle could not long be deferred, unless the negociation should take a favorable turn.—From the same sourse of information we are enabled to state, that the king of Sweden has refused to agree to the prolongation of the armistice with the French for one month, so that it now continues upon the terms on which it was originally concluded, viz: that ten days notice is to be given previous to the commencement of hostilities. In consequence of this refusal on the part of his Swedish majesty, Mortier has received orders to advance with the whole of his division towards Stralsund—his force is estimated at between 50 and 60,000 men.

The Dutch papers which we have lately received, mention the departure of king Louis as being merely occasioned by the state of his health, and are perfectly silent with respect to any political changes which are expected in that unfortuate country. But private accounts assign very different motives for the journey of the new king. Although the people of Holland could not but feel great repugnance at having their constitution changed from a republic to a monarchy and having a foreigner placed over them as a king; yet the mild conduct of Louis Bonaparte had made considerable impressions upon them. He appeared to feel very acutely for the misery to which his new subjects had been reduced by the total destruction of their trade, in consequence of the violent edicts issued by Bonaparte, prohibiting all kinds of commercial intercourse between Holland and this country. He endeavoured, but in vain to obtain some mitigation of them—and it is stated, that he has incurred the serious displeasure of the French ruler, by not enforcing those commercial regulations with due severity. For this offence, an opinion prevails in Holland that he is to be deprived of his crown, and the regret which they feel at losing the mild Louis, is considerably increased by the apprehension that he is to be succeeded by Murat, who certainly will not incur the displeasure of his master, by executing his orders with too much lenity.

A report was current this morning, that intelligence had been received of an armistice having been concluded between the belligerent powers on the continent. This report rests entirely upon the authority of private letters. Government have not received any official information upon the subject.

FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

Bonaparte has sent the greater part of the troops employed in the siege of Dantzic, to strengthen his left wing, where every thing indicates that the first attack is to be made.—The Polish and Bavarian troops had arrived at Tiegenshol and Elbing.

The house of Hope, of Amsterdam, advances the loan to Spain, of thirty millions of florins, at five and an half per cent. From this a sum of money is due by Spain to the Dutch government, is to be deducted. The king of Spain mortgages all his revenues, and, as a further security, has given bills on Mexico.

BANKS OY THE ELBE, *June* 12.

Extract of a letter.

"Napoleon, it is said, is about to transfer the throne of Holland to Murat (the Jonathan of this David.) King Louis is accused of not shewing himself sufficiently obsequious to his brother and emperor; he is charged with favouring the English, and insidiously intriguing for popularity among his own subjects.

"Hostilities are expected to recommence every day on the frontiers of Pomerania.—The combined force of Sweden and Prussia is said to amount to upwards of 30,000 men. Were your expedition to arrive at this time with about an equal strength, there really could be a fair opportunity of displaying, or at least trying your military prowess. The army of observation would be able, it is true, to bring a somewhat more numerous body against you, but this army is not composed of the *elite* of the enemy's soldiery, but of Spaniards, Dutch, Germans, and French: and no small portion of these disaffected! You have a sure place of retreat in the fortress of Stralsund. And you have, in case of victory or promising advantages, incalculable resources from deserters and fugitives from every part of the north of Germany. The Danish government does not permit any persons to cross Holstein without a pass. Hence there have been great numbers of fugitives from Germany, who have been here in the hope of going by water to Konigsberg or Stralsund, but they have been refused a passage, and have been reduced to the necessity of returning to their sad homes, where their cruel oppressor is master. The French threaten to punish with death all who go into Pomerania from Mecklenberg. But in case the allies should have any success in their operations, we all know how inefficient severe laws of that kind are.

"In the meanwhile gen. Blucher has issued the following Proclamation addressed to the Prussians:—

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. BLUCHER.

"His majesty the king of Prussia, my sovereign, has entrusted me with the command of a corps of Prussian troops, which, united to the Swedish forces, is about to commence its operations against the enemies of our country, under the King of Sweden.

"If on the one hand, the just cause of the King, our Sovereign, is courageously supported by great and powerful allies; so, on the other hand, the cries of our oppressed and suffering country summon every Prussian to its defence.

"The moment of our undertaking this is at length arrived; and I therefore now call upon the patriotic Prussians, who are capable of military service, whether residing in Prussia or in foreign countries, and armed or unarmed, as circumstance may permit, to repair to the corps under my command, where every one will be duly received, maintained, and advanced, and there co-operate in attaining the great and sublime end before us.

"Inhabitants of Prussian monarchy! Recollect the state of our country, when not one, but many enemies, made war against it, during seven long years. Be mindful of the glory of your ancestors, who were its brave victorious defenders, shew yourselves worthy of them, to conquer or die!

"BLUCHER.

"Stralsund, 1st June, 1807."

Extract of a dispatch from major general Frazer, to the right hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his majesty's ship Canopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men killed, wounded and missing. Among the latter, lieut. col. M'Leod, major Vogelsand, and major Mohr. Brigadier general Stuart, who commands the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria to the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details; but as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Messina, I thing it necessary to give you all the information I am present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

COPENHAGEN, *June* 9.—According to letters from Konigsberg of the 1st instant, Gen. Kamenskoi is returned from Fahrwasser to Pillau. The greatest activity is now used in putting the fortifications of Konigsberg in a strong state of defence. A particular corps of 12,000 men is collected in and near that city. The report of a general armistice is not yet confirmed. Great difficulties still obstruct all our hopes of peace.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia were at Bartenstein on the 28th ult; Gen. Kalkreuth arrived at Koningsberg on the 3d, and the garrison of Dantzick was expected at Pillau on the 4th and 5th.

VIENNA, *June* 3.—the Court Gazette of this day contains the following article, under the head of Turkey:—

"The fleet of the Russian Vice-Admiral Sima-Vin continues to hold the canal of Constantinople strongly blockaded. Several attempts to retake Tenedos have failed; that island still continues in the hands of the Russians. The Grand Vizier is still at Adrianople.

"The Servian insurgents have taken the fortress of Nissa, and made themselves masters of the important island of Ostrof, above the mouth of the Timok, in the Danube, by which they are in possession of the shortest line of communication with Little Wallachia, in which there are 11,000 Russians. The communication between Widden and Orzona, is on the other hand, cut off to the Turks.

"The position of the army of General Michelson, which from time to time received various reinfocements, as well in Moldavia as Wallachia, is essentially still the same. The camp near Buchorest has indeed been reinforced with some regiments and a division of Russian cavalry have surprised the Turks who were in the vicinity of Krajowa; about seventy were cut to pieces. The attack of the Russians on Kahres, a frontier fortress of Great Armenia, has failed.

"According to the latest letters from Turkey, the Grand Signior, as a proof of his esteem and friendship for the French ambassador, general Sebastiani, has presented him with the estate of Yasipia, belonging to prince Yesilanti.

DANTZIC, *June* 3.—The repairs for the houses which have been damaged in the course of the siege amount to twelve millions at least. The houses destroyed in the suburbs by order of Kalkreuth, are estimated at nine millions at least. This city, in houses alone, has therefore suffered a loss to the amount of twenty millions.

No flesh meat was consumed during the siege. One pound of meat, since the termination of the siege, provisions not being arrived, cost from three to four livres.

NORFOLK, *August* 7.

Captain R. Taylor, who went down to the Triumph on public business, returned this morning; from him we learn that the Triumph in the bay, and the Columbine in the roads, are the only British ships in our waters. With captain Taylor, went down the proprietors of some negroes that had got on board the Triumph, where Sir Thomas Hardy detained them until they could be identified and claimed, which being done, they were delivered to their owners.

It is but justice in us to state, that all the gentlemen who have gone down on business with Sir Thomas Hardy, speak in terms of the highest respect for his character, and of the polite attention which he manifests to them.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 20th June, 1807, says—"Within the last fourteen days, 71 vessels have arrived from the United States. Flour, very heavy, upwards of 70,000 barrels in the market.

The London Courier of June 13, contains the following article:—"It appeared by the entry in the books at Lloyd's on Thursday morning, that of fifty-two ships which had arrived, forty-seven were American, and only *five* British!—We notice this circumstance in the hope, that the public attention will be directed to the resumption of the navigation and colonial system, as the only means by which this country can maintain its maritime superiority, and afford relief and encouragement to the W. India shipping interests."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY August 25, 1807.

DIED,

On Thursday last, at his farm called Hatfield, on the Allegheny river near this place, Mr. DAVID DAVIS, in the 36th year of his age; and on the following day his remains were interred in the Episcopal burying ground here, amidst a large concourse of relatives, friends and acquaintances, who attended to testify their respect for his memory.

Mr. Davis was a son of the late Mr. Samuel Davis, of Philadelphia; and had, after leaving the city, settled and resided a number of years in Pittsburgh; from whence he removed in April last to his farm, on which during the preceding summer he had erected a dwelling house and made other improvements for the reception and accommodation of his family.—Here influenced by the laudable views of securing to himself and those most dear to him an honorable independence and comfortable resideece, he had projected and was making preparations to carry into effect various plans of cultivation and ornamental improvement, for rendering his property valuable and his situation agreeable. But in this critical state of his affairs, his eyes were forever closed on all his earthly prospects; and in the prime of life he was separated from an amiable and affectionate family, consisting of a loving and beloved wife and sister, and four promising and interesting children.

He was a man of strict integrity and correct morals; in his family he was mild, attentive and affectionate; his friendship was sincere, cordial and lasting; and in his general intercourse with the world, his disposition and demeanor were conciliatory and obliging.

————————Poor man, a spark
Glitt'ring a moment, nor that moment sure!

From the United States Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

There is at the present time, a child of eight years old, in this city, who is undergoing the most wonderful natural operation, which this part of the world has ever yet seen.—For some time past he has constantly had a complaint in his head which has been swelled to an unusual size. A few weeks ago he was seized with the most excruciating pains in that part, and it was shortly after perceived that one of his under jaw bones was detaching itself entire from the head. In a fortnight, extraordinary as it appears, one of his under jaw bones did really come out intire, and the other under jaw is at this moment, forcing out in the same way. The bone already out, is replaced by a new one; and it is apparent, that another bone is forming under that, which is now coming out.—The boy eats very heartily, and, except when he is in pain, plays about with his comrades as if nothing ailed him.—The above may be depended on as undoubted fact; the parents of the boy are very respectable in society, and have shewn the bone to many who have called on them. And its truth can be vouched by most of the faculty in town, some of whom assisted Doctor Blake, in extracting the bone already out, when it was nearly detached.

Montreal paper.

On the truth of the above communication, there can be little doubt. We are credibly informed that similar processes of reproduction are frequently employed by nature in different parts of the body. A few years ago a case occurred in this city, where from disease the bone of the arm was loosened from its articulation with the socket of the shoulder, and which finally separated and came away. In its place, a new bone perfect in its uses, was gradually formed, and the arm which had undergone this wonderful operation could be distinguished from the other only, by being somewhat smaller, and having the cicatrices from the preceding injuries.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL OF AARON BURR,

(Continued by adjournment, and held at the capitol, in the hall of the house of delegates.)

FOR HIGH TREASON AGAINST THE U. S.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1807.

Present—JOHN MARSHAL, chief justice of the United States.

Mr. Hay requested that the names of the witnesses might be called over, who had not appeared on Monday and of whose arrival he was not yet informed.

The following witnesses *answered* to their names:

Charles Wylie, John Graham, Samuel Swartwout, Julien Dupiestre, P. H. M Prevost, Israel Miller, William Eaton, George Morgan, Cyrus Jones, Simeon Poole, Dudley Woodbridge, John G. Henderson, Samuel Moxley, Ambrose D. Smith, John A. Frost, and Hugh Allen.

The names of the witnesses being called over, Mr. Hay observed, that the court would perceive that the number of witnesses attending, was greater than it had been on Monday—that he presumed the whole of them would be here in a few days; that he had no doubt they would go into trial during the present term; but that he could not now furnish a list of the witnesses as was required by law; for though he knew their surnames, yet he was ignorant of the christian names of many and their places of residence. He was not certain to what day they might properly adjourn.

Chief Justice. It is of no sort of difference to the court whether it adjourns from day to day; or to a certain day.

Mr. Botts. We must observe again, that it is sufficient for us to have the names of the witnesses, without being particularly exact about their places of residence.

Mr. Hay. There will then be only one more circumstance necessary to go into a trial: it is, to know whether the material witnesses are present. If gentlemen accept of the list which I am prepared to make out, we may perhaps go into trial on Friday.—But, I presume, if other witnesses may be summoned, and appear, whose names are not on the list, that they may be added from time to time.

Mr. Wickam. Perhaps it may be material to know the places of residence of some of the witnesses: I suppose the attorney for the U.S. will furnish all the indications, that he may possess, for ascertaining that circumstance.

Chief Justice. All that we can say is, that if the list made out should not prove satisfactory, the cause cannot proceed. Let the court be adjourned until the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Hay. I must take the liberty of mentioning one circumstance: which may save the trouble of the court, if it can be adjusted before the jury is impannelled. It relates to the manner of proceeding in this trial. The practice in Pennsylvania, is the same as it is in Great Britain. After reading of the indictment, the counsel for the prosecution state the case and facts on which it will be supported; witnesses are then brought and examined on behalf of the prosecution; the counsel for the accused next state the principles of law on which they oppose the charge and then exhibit their witnesses; and the attorney for the prosecution then winds up the argument. This is the practice in Great-Britain and in Pennsylvania, but not so in Virginia, where a short statement is first made of the case; when the testimony on both sides is exhibited; which is finally argued and commented on by the counsel on both sides.—It is almost indifferent to us, what course is pursued; though I should prefer the former; because it may contribute to save the time of the court. It rests with the court to point out the system which shall be pursued. I believe that in this state there never has been such a trial as the present; a trial for treason.

Mr. Wickham. This is a point, sir, that never has occurred to us. We presume that the general practice will be pursued; though certainly a deviation might be made, if there was any real necessity for it. We shall consider the present motion as a mere intimation of the wishes of the gentlemen; and we may hereafter close with or object to their proposition. It has been a mat ter of deliberation with them, but not with us.

C. Justice. I suppose the present motion will be brought up on Friday; but if in the mean time the gentlemen on both sides can agree to any arrangement among themselves, it will most certainly meet the convenience of the court.

Mr. Hay. Mr. Wickham is mistaken in saying, that it is with us a matter of deliberation: because it was only mentioned among ourselves, in coming into court. It was at first indifferent to me, what course should be puasued; but it becomes less so, the more I think on the subject. The arrangement is an important one, not only in relation to this cause (if we can see any end to *it*) but to several others of the same complexion. I am informed that Blannerhasset was yesterday brought to this city; and it is rumored that Mr. Dayton is in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Martin could not suppose that this motion had been made on *any* deliberation: he presumed that the same course would be pursued in a prosecution for treason as for murder.

Chief Justice. We need not come to any arrangement at present; but if gentlemen can agree on any mode among themselves by Friday, it will be acceptable to the court.

Mr. Hay. I shall beg leave to observe, sir, that this case may be opened on Friday, and if the English mode be pursued, it will be opened in a very different way from that which is pointed out by the criminal practice of Virginia. Is it not better, therefore, to adopt some previous arrangements on the subject?

Mr. Wickham. Certain habits, sir, are familiar to us all: we feel at home, while pursuing them; and it produces a species of embarrassment to depart from them in any degree. We are used, for example, to certain ways of proceeding in criminal prosecutions. Why, sir, depart from them, to run into embarrassment? But it is time enough to decide this question, when the jury shall have been impannelled. We shall have time to deliberate on it, as well as consult our client, in a case which may so materlally concern him. (Mr. Burr was not this day in court.)

Mr. Hay. This is not a case, sir, in which the consent of counsel is at all necessary; for to the court belongs the sole privilege of prescribing the order of proceeding. But permit me to observe, that if this arragement is postponed until Friday, we may then be prepared immediately to pursue that course which the court may prescribe. It is therefore, that I wish the court to make an immediate decision.

Chief Justice. The court is unwilling to indicate any particular course; for although I have read some boooks of practice, my opinion on this point is not finallly made up. Perhaps the best mode is pursued in Great Britain, unless indeed some other proceedings had been previously established; and a long course of experience in that country has perhaps attested its conveniencies. I am unwilling to wave altogether the practice of Virginia. That course which appears to me the best in this case, considering the great number of counsel who are employed, and the benefits of reconciling the saving of time with the clear treating of the case; is perhaps the following: Let the case be fully oppened on behalf of the U. S. and the testimony on that side gone through: let one of the opposite counsel afterwards open the case on the part of the accused, and the testimony on that side be fully exhibited: then one of the remaining counsel for the U. States may comment on the whole evidence, who may be answered by the counsel for the accused; until at length the argument is closed by the remaining counsel for the prosecution. However, this is a case, in which I do not pretend to dictate.

Mr. Hay. Were this a solitary case, sir, I should feel but little solicitude on the subject.—But as we have repeated labors of the same sort to undergo, I must confess that it is with much regret, I hear the decision of the court. The opposite counsel have not so much labour upon their shoulders; because they are so numerous that they may easily divide and reduce it.

Mr. Botts suggested the propriety of adjourning the court till to-morow, when some arrangement might be adopted on the subject.

Mr. Hay. There is this serious objection to the arrangement of the court. I understand that after one of the counsel has opened the case, he is to retire from the action; unless to cross examine the testimony exhibited on the part of the accused. Now how many counsel are on the other side? Five or six: pehaps as many as seven. And I understand you, sir, that the two remaining counsel among ourselves are to answer them all. It would be a most oppressive labour upon the last, who winds up the prosecution, to be compelled to answer all those who preceded him; and I should really suppose that the first who opened the case, should be permitted to come in at the close of the argument.

Mr. Martin. We have no objections, sir, if all three were to come in.

Chief Justice. I repeat it, that I am not solicitous to adopt the arrangement which has been suggested. But as to the objection which has been urged, it seems to me, that all the counsel for the accused, and that of course the counsel who closes the argument will have nothing more to do than to collect these arguments together and answer them all at the same time. The labour cannot therefore be as great as has been represented. However, if the first counsel wishes to come in, I certainly can have no objection.

Mr. Wirt. It is scarcely necessary, sir, to call the court together to-morrow, for this purpose alone. Whatever arrangement may be adopted, we, sir, shall readily acquiesce, if two gentlemen at least may be permitted to divide the trouble of answering six or eight.

Mr. Wickam said there would not be so many.

The question was then waved for the present and the court was about to adjourn, when col. Edward Carrington (of this city) rose and informed the court, that he had been so much indisposed on Monday last, it was impossible for him to attend; that his name having been called over on the jury, and not having answered, he had conceived it incumbent upon him to pay so much respect to the court as to appear before it and to account for his absence.—Whether he should be able to serve hereafter, it was impossible for him to say.

The court then adjour ned until Friday 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

Present *Chief Justice* of the United States, and *Cyrus Griffin*, judge of the district of Virginia.

The witnesses were again called over, and several who had not been present before, appeared, and were recognized to attend until discharged by the court.

The counsel for the United States, however, not being as well prepared to go into the trial as they expected to be on Monday (many of their witnesses being still absent) the trial was farther postponed, and the court adjourned until Monday next, twelve o'clock.

In the course of this day, a difficulty was suggested by major Scott, the marshal of the Virginia district, as arising out of the order of the court, by virtue of which col. Burr had been removed from the penitentiary house to his present lodgings. He stated that he had been informed from good authority, that the secretary of the treasury had declared he would not allow his charge of seven dollars per day, for the guards employed for the safe-keeping of the prisoner; and therefore he might lose that sum, which he had hitherto been advancing out of his own pocket.

The chief justice declared the firm conviction of the court that the order heretofore made was legal and proper—that the payments made in pursuance thereof would be sanctioned by the court, and ought to be allowed by the secretary of the treasury. He could not believe that the secretary would finally disallow those items in the marshal's account. But as the officer of the court ought not to be subjected to any risk in obeying its directions; and, if the secretary should refuse to allow him a credit for the money paid, the court had no power to compel him to do so; and the situation of the marshal was such that he dared not enter into a controversy with the secretary; the court was disposed to rescind the order, unless some arrangements could be made by colonel Burr and his counsel for the indemnification of the marshal.

Col. Burr declared that an offer had already been made on his part to indemnify the marshal; and that he was still ready and willing to give him satisfaciory security, that the money should be paid him, in case the secretary of the treasury should refuse to allow the credit.

After some desultory conversation, nothing positive was agreed upon; but it appeared to be understood that the security was to be given to major Scott; and that col. Burr was to to remain in his apartment near the Swan tavern.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

IN the Commonwealth of the 19th inst. there appeared an anonymous publication charging us with riotous, disorderly and outrageous conduct on Saturday evening the 15th instant. In that publication we are charged with having broken open the house of William M'Gowan, and wantonly abusing his wife, and of threatening to kill all who opposed us.

We do not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy with the Editor of the Commonwealth, or with the base author of the libel; neither do we think it necessary to publicly deny these charges to remove any impression which the publication has made in this place. Those who have known us, and been witnesses to our deportment through life, know that the publication is notoriously false. But as we know that the publication was intended to make an impression unfavourable to us in places where neither we or the author are known, and as we know that a certain party in this place have endeavoured by means of that impression to do a very material injury to one of us, we deem it our duty thus solemnly and publicly to declare, that on the night alluded to we did not enter the house of William M'Gowan or offer to do so, that we did not demand entrance or knock at the door, that the door was not broken open by any person, that none of us, or any in our hearing, in any way abused Mrs. M'Gowan, that no injury was done or offered to be done to her, that no abusive words were used towards her by us or any in our hearing.

That no threat was made to bring soldiers from the garrison, and that no injury was done, or threatened, or offered to be done by any of us to any person until some of us had been struck and stones thrown at us. So far as the above publication imputes to us those charges it is infamously false, and we pledge ourselves to prove it so; the author knows it to be so, and we now publicly call on him to avow himself that we may prove him a liar and a malicious cowardly libeller. We have demanded his name from the printer; it has been refused; he dare not avow himself. He knows he has published what is not true for the malicious purpose of injuring A. Darragh.

He thinks himself secure when covered with the cloak of hypocrisy, but it may one day be torn from him, and he be exposed in all the depravity of malice and falsehood.

We have commenced a prosecution against Mr. M'Gowan, and as we do not think that causes should be tried in newspapers, we forbear saying any thing about the publication signed by him.

Our whole conduct on that occasion will soon be investigated by a jury of our country; we do not fear the result, and feel conscious that tho' there may have been in it some of the inconsiderateness of youth, there was no invasion of the rights of others, and no violation of the laws of our country.

A. DARRAGH,
JOHN K. M'NICKLE,
JAMES B. OLIVER.

Pittsburgh, 24th August, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *August* 15.

The ship Arab, West, arrived at Boston from Nantz, has brought very important news from France. The 78th Bulletin, received by this arrival, contains an account of the opening of the campaign by the Russians, and several successive engagements which terminated in favour of the French. On the 14th June the French gained a great and decisive victory at Friedland, about 20 miles S. Koningsberg.—The Russians lost from 25 to thirty thousand men, 30 generals, and 80 pieces of cannon, were said to be overwhelmed and scattered; while the French were in full march for Koningsberg, at which place the last accounts stated them to have arrived.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

Seventy-Eighth Bulletin.

HEILSBERG, *June* 12, 1807.

Action of Spanden.

June 5, the Russian army put several of its divisions in motion. The right attacked the bridge-head at Spanden, which Gen. Frere defended with the 27th regiment. Twelve Russian regiments made vain efforts; they renewed them seven times, and seven times were repulsed. In the mean time the prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) had assembled his troops, but before they could act, a charge of the 17th dragoons forced the enemy to retreat. Thus during a whole day, two divisions made unsuccessful attacks on one regiment; but it must be owned this regiment was entrenched. In visiting the entrenchments between one of the attacks, marshal Bernadotte was slightly wounded, which will render him unable to resume his command for a fortnight. Our loss is trifling. The enemy's 1,200, and many wounded.

Battle of Lomilten.

Two Russian divisions from the centre also attacked the bridge-head of Lomilten. Gen. Terry's brigade defended it. Two regiments repulsed the enemy the whole day. The abatis and works were covered with dead Russians. Their Gen. was killed, and their loss 1,100 killed, 100 prisoners, and great numbers wounded.

Meanwhile the Russian commander in chief (Benningsen) with the imperial guards and three divisions, attacked marshal Ney's position at Alkirkeen, Guttstadt, and Wolfsdorf; and were repulsed in all quarters; but when marshal Ney discovered that his assailants exceeded 40,000 men, he obeyed his instructions, and led his corps to Ackendorf.

Battle of Deppen.

June 6th, the enemy attacked the 6th corps at Deppen, on the Passarge. They were overturned. The manoeuvres, talents, and intrepidity of marshal Ney, Gen. Marchand, and other officers, are worthy of the greatest eulogium. The enemy confess the loss of 2000 killed, and 3000 wounded. We had 160 killed, 200 wounded, and 270 prisoners made by the Cossacks who had posted themselves in the rear of the army.

Affair of the 8th.

On the 8th the Emperor arrived at Deppen, and gave the necessary orders. The 4th corps moved to Wolfsdorf, where it met a Russian division, about to join the main army, attacked it, disabled 500 men, took 150, and in the evening took post at Altkieken.

At this moment the Emperor advanced on Gustadt with Ney's and Lannes' corps his guards, and the reserve of cavalry. Ten thousand cavalry and fifteen thousand infantry, of the enemy's rear guard took possession of Glotnu, and attempted to dispute the passage.—Marshal Murat, after some skilful maaoeuvres drove them from their positions, and the light cavalry and heavy dragoons triumphed over all the efforts of the enemy, and in the evening we entered Gustadt by force. One thousand prisoners, the possession of the positions before Gustadt, and the routing of the infantry, were the consequences of the day. The Russian horse guards were particularly severely handled.

Affairs of the 10th.

June 10th, the army advanced towards Heilsberg, and carried several camps. The enemy's rear guard of 15 to 18,000 cavalry, and several lines of infantry, were formed at a mile's distance. The Spanish cuirassiers and other corps charged them, and gained ground. Two divisions of Marshal Soult's corps marched on the left. The whole Russian army was at Heilsberg; they reinforced their advanced columns. More than 60 field pieces poured death, whilst they were thus supporting their columns, which our divisions drove back with the most undaunted courage and impetuosity. Serveral Russian divisions were routed, and at 9 P. M. we were under the enemy's intrenchments.—Several divisions performed prodigies. Verdiere's division cut off the enemy's retreat by Landsburg; and several companies went so far as to insult the Russians in their intrenchments. Some brave men met death near the pallisadoes.

The emperor passed the 11th on the field of battle; making arrangements for a decisive action. The whole Russian army was assembled, and Heilsburg was full of stores, and rendered very strong. The Emperor ordered Davoust to form on the Alle, and cut off the Road to Eylau. Each corps had its assigned post, and were all assembled, excepting the 1st which was on the Lower Passarge. The Russians who had recommenced hostilities, found themselves blockaded. Battle was offered them: It was thought they would attack on the 11th, whilst the French army was forming; but instead of attacking, they began at night to cross to the right bank of Alle, and gave up the whole country on their left, leaving their wounded at the mercy of the victor, as well as their magazines, and those entrenchments the fruit of much arduous exertion.

On the 12th at day break, all the army was in motion. All the Houses are filled with the Russian wounded. From the 5th to the 12th the enemy's army had been deprived of about 30,000 fighting men: they left in our hands from 3 to 4000 men; 7 or 8 pair of colours, and six pieces of artillery: and according to accounts of deserters several important generals. Our loss is about 600 or 700 killed, 2000 or 2200 wounded, and 300 prisoners. A Spanish general is wounded. Roussell, of the imperial guards had his head shot off; marshal Murat had two horses killed under him; one of his aids (Segun) lost an arm. Several other officers were wounded. We found in the magazines of Heilsburg several thousand quintals of flour, and large quantities of provisions of various kinds.

PARIS, *June* 25.

The Gazette de France, says, "In addition to the 78th Bulletin, we learn, that on the 13th June the head-quarters of the grand army was at Prussian Eylau; that the army in 2 columns, was marching on to Koningsberg, and that the advanced guards were at the gates of that city. That the Russian army could not sustain an attack in any part; and that it was overwhelmed and dispersed in such a manner, as to render it impossible for them to re-unite. According to other reports, the French were already in Koningsberg, where they entered pell-mell with the Russians. But this last news needs confirmation.

The Courier de l'Europe, says, "We announce this day (June 25) that Koningsberg is in the power of the French."

LAST NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of ROBERT ERWIN & Co. Warren, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm either by note or book account, will please to disharge the same, and those having any demands to apply for settlement, to Robert Erwin, at Warren, who holds the books, &c. for that purpose.

BOYLE IRWIN,
ROBERT ERWIN,

Warren, 15th August, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and
FOR SALE,
At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store,
on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.
7th July, 1807.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having been duly empowered, will sell the following tracts and parcels of land, the greater part of which are of the first rate and very valuable.

1. A Tract containing 273 acres and allowance, situate on the south-east (or Pittsburgh) side of the Allegheny river, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh; and including part of a body of land known by the name of the White-Oak Level.

2. A Tract containing 301 acres 14 perches and allowance, near the above, situate on Plumb creek on the same side of the Allegheny river.

3. A moiety or undivided equal half part of that excellent body of land including the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 40th lots in Leet's District of Depreciation lands,(one of which is known by the name of the *Cocked Hat)* containing in the whole about 1500 acres, a considerable part of which is river bottom. This body of land extends between a mile and an half and two miles on the Ohio river, and nearly the same distance on both sides of the Big Sewickly creek (the line between Allegheny and Beaver counties) where, it is represented, there are excellent seats for mills and other water works. There are several tenements on the land, and about 160 acres cleared and in high cultivation.

4. A Tract containing 403 1-2 acres, called "*Fruitful,*" on the south side of the Ohio river, in Beaver county, formerly in Robinson township, Washington county, patented in 1787.

5. A Tract containing 383 1-2 acres, called "*Vineyard,*" on the waters of Duck run, formerly in the same township, patented in 1787.

Donation Lands.

6. Tract No. 179 in the 2d District, containing 250 acres, in Mercer County, near the line of Beaver county.

7. Tract No. 34 in the same Dirtrict, containing 500 acres, on Slippery-Rock creek, in Butler county.

8. Tract No. 179 in the same District, containing 500 acres, on Neshanock creek in Mercer county. There are convenient roads thro' these two tracts, and good mill-seats on both.

9. Tract No. 56 in the 3d District, containing 500 acres, on a branch of Shenango creek, about ten miles from Mercer, the seat of justice in Mercer county.

10. Tract No. 814 in the 4th District, containing 200 acres, in Mercer county.

11. Tract No. 939 in the 5th District, containing 200 acres, adjoining Mr. John Shakley's large and well improved farm on the great road leading from Mercer to Meadville, in Mercer county.

12. Tract No. 1079 in the same District, containing 200 acres, situate near French creek and the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Meadville, adjoining lands of Aaron Boylen.

13. Tract No. 1407 in the 7th District, containing 200 acres in Crawford county.

The subscriber will also receive proposals from persons wishing to purchase, for the following tracts, which will be sold at fair and reasonable prices; but which, for want of sufficient information, have not yet been fixed by the owners of the lands.

Depreciation Lands.

14. Tract No. 53 in Leet's District, containing 277 acres in Beaver county
15. Ditto 54 do 322 in ditto
16. Ditto 55 do 269 do
17. Ditto 56 do 241 do
18. Ditto 130 Alexander's do 237 in Allegheny do

Donation Lands.

19. Tract No. 10 in 1st District containing 300 acres in Butler county.
20. Do 185 in ditto 200 acres in do
21. Do 119 ditto 200 Beaver do
22. Do 299 2d ditto 200 Butler do
23. Do 400 ditto 200 do
24. Do 488 3d ditto 200 Mercer do
25. Do 510 ditto 200 do
26. Do 593 ditto 200 do
27. Do 644 ditto 200 do
28. Do 725 4th ditto 200 do
29. Do 852 ditto 200 do
30. Do 50 5th ditto 300 do
31. Do 996 ditto 200 do
32. Do 1071 ditto 200 do
33. Do 1093 6th ditto 200 Venango do
34. Do 1521 8th ditto 200 Crawford do
35. Do 2158 10th ditto 200 Erie do

36. 25,000 acres in two tracts on Green river, in Green county, in the state of Kentucky, within three miles of the county town, to which a populous road goes through the lands.

37. A tract containing 4972 acres, in Tazewell county, in the state of Virginia, adjoining the farm of Capt. H. Bowen, in a growing settlement called "Maiden Springs." The land is rich, well timbered and watered.

These Kentucky and Virginia lands will be sold on terms highly favorable to purchasers.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
29th May, 1807.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest foi the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,
HAS FOR SALE,
A few very heavy STILLS,
For which he will take Whiskey in payment.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & *Turner,*

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL,* Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair,* Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore,* Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg,* Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf